

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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FANWOOD.

A Reply to "Infante" of the "Silent Worker."

MORE BASEBALL TALK.

Two Former Officials Married—Brief News Items.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

In the last number of the *Silent Worker*, "Infante" has an account of the Alumni Association of this Institution, which does not exist. This is stirring up a hornet's nest indeed, as he boasted he would in a former letter to that paper. He asks what has become of its officers. How can there be any? Our advice to "Infante" is "look before you intend to write about any particular thing, see that you are right, then go ahead." Perhaps many others may be of the impression, like our friend "Infante," that such an association does exist, and for their information we will state, that to our knowledge no such association was ever organized, but several attempts were made to form one. In 1885 or 1886, Mr. C. R. Thomson made an effort to organize a High Class Alumni, but after several meetings it fell through, because several individuals wanted to have things their own way. Another effort was attempted during the Teachers' Convention at this Institution, but it likewise fell through for reasons unknown to the writer. Prior to this, perhaps, efforts were made in the same direction, but we are certain that no formal organization was ever accomplished, or it would have been recorded in the carefully prepared History of the School, which was published only last year. "Infante" is again mistaken when he says that the Board of Directors of this School met here for the Seventy-fifth time in May last, and that nothing out of the ordinary was attempted.

The *JOURNAL* has already contained an account of the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary held in the Institution chapel on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 16th, 1893. It was in connection with the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the Directors, Life Members and Members of the Institution. Interesting exercises were held, and addresses made by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the National Deaf-Mute College, Dr. L. L. Peet, Principal-emeritus of the Institution, Dr. Job. Williams, Principal of the first school for the Deaf in America, Dr. Alexander G. Bell, of telephone fame, and a worker in the interest of teaching speech to the deaf. Miss Helen Keller, who was present with her teacher, also delivered orally a short address. The *verbatim* account of this celebration will be found in the forthcoming Annual Report.

About the Peet Memorial, and the much talked of club house, we must say that we know very little. The Peet Memorial is under the management of the Fanwood Literary Association, but in the hands of a sub-committee, composed of experienced and interested gentlemen, who will in due time announce their plan.

In our last we only gave a brief notice of the Fanwood Athletic Association, which was called to organize the baseball club for the coming season. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and together with the interest taken by the gentlemen teachers the outlook promises to be good. We understand that Manager Fox has already secured some desirable dates with outside clubs. Captain Hare will no doubt be able to secure a good nine, for in baseball our boys are very enthusiastic, but there is a limit to everything. Principal Carrier has decided that the boys must keep up with their studies and acquire themselves well at all times in order to secure a place on the Institution team. This is very reasonable, and it now depends on the boys themselves whether there will be a good nine in the field the coming ball season or not.

Announcements of the marriage of Mr. Walter S. Crittenden and Miss Charlotte Lyon, have been received by several officers and teachers of the Institution. Both were formerly identified with the Institution in an official capacity, and their many

friends at Fanwood extend their congratulations and wish the newly wedded couple a long life replete with joy and happiness.

It was our good fortune to be present at the Forty-fourth Anniversary Reception and Ball of the Typographical Union No. 6, at Tammany Hall, last Wednesday evening. There were over one thousand in attendance. Over four hundred couple took part in the opening grand march, which was one of the best conducted we have seen for some time. It is generally known that printers as a rule are good fellows, but to see printers of this city at their best is when they are with their best girl at the Annual Ball of their Union—Big 6.

The members of the Proteans are to issue a souvenir journal in connection with their pantomime play which will be given at Mennerchor Hall, 56th, near Third Avenue, New York City, on Friday, April 20th, 1894.

After the lapse of over two weeks, owing to the cold snap that visited us, work on the new power house and laundry has been resumed.

Mrs. Auchincloss, of the Ladies Committee, made a thorough inspection of the Institution on Monday.

Mr. Theodore A. Froehlich, of New York City, visited the Institution on Tuesday.

The Ida Montgomery Circle met at the Institution last Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Job Turner was an interested visitor on Friday last.

A QUAD.

INDIANA.

(Regular correspondence.)

Last Thursday, at 4.30 o'clock, in the presence of the officers, teachers, employes and pupils of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf, Dr. William De Motte united in holy matrimony Mr. William A. Ranyer, of Burlington, and Miss Cora M. Day, of Lawrence, who were educated here. They were afterward congratulated on their good luck, and left for their new home. It was the first wedding performed in the chapel for four years.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. P. Haynes, left last week for St. Louis, where they will reside permanently. Mr. Haynes has a similar agency there, and it is a larger field to manage than Indiana.

Miss Rosa Smith died last Sunday, of consumption. She used to be a chambermaid at the school for the past two years. Her sister died of the same disease a few months ago.

A group of eight employes of the school, two of whom are deaf—James Vahey and William Falls—had their picture taken last week.

Theodore Michaels advertised, the other day, for an orphan boy, fifteen years old, and the next day he was besieged with about fifty applicants—mostly former-born boys—to work for him at Tucker's factory. It was with some difficulty he selected one of them, and he proved to be a good one. He is of English birth, and he works like a beaver.

Charles Morris, who claims to be the only scale-maker in the world, says he is on the road to recovery, and will return to the "Windy City" in about two weeks and resume work in the Fairbanks Scale Works.

Mrs. Frank Hesse, who says she has been unable to go out on account of her mother's sickness for the past month, expects to go to Cleveland, Ohio, where her brother lives, next summer.

Rouben Girard and his family moved to North Indianapolis two weeks ago.

Charles Starr contemplates moving to some good location, from Blake Street.

On Tuesday evening, February 27, a musicale was given at the residence of Mrs. Mary Arnold, Blake Street. It was a grand affair. Three deaf-mutes took part in the social. The evening was pleasantly spent.

June 15, 16 and 17, are the dates decided upon for the third triennial reunion of Indiana deaf-mute graduates and former pupils. The reunion, judged by letters from those who pledge themselves to be present, will be a pleasant occasion.

WALTER.

Kentucky Institution.

The bill making a special appropriation of \$10,500 for this school passed the House Wednesday by the flitting vote of 78 yeas to 3 nays. It passed Senate without a single dissenting vote last week. Our Legislature has done the handsome thing by us in a handsome way. The bill now goes to the Governor and it is a foregone conclusion that he will approve it.—Kentucky Deaf-Mute.

DR. BELL'S EXPLANATIONS. And a Few Facts Presented by a Member of the Portland School Board.

From the Portland, Me., Argus, Feb. 7.

Sir—In your issue of January 22d, Dr. Job. Williams, principal of the Hartford School for the Deaf, writes of some things that I "omitted to mention" concerning the Hartford School. I am afraid that even Dr. Williams himself is open to the soft impeachment. For example:

In my letter published in your issue of January 19th, I said that "On the 15th of November, 1893, 8,304 deaf children were under instruction in the United States, and that 2,056, 24.8 per cent, were instructed wholly by the oral method." To this Dr. Williams replies: "Dr. Bell leaves the impression that all these (2,056) are in oral schools. He neglects to state the fact that 1,333, or more than three-fifths of them, are taught in schools employing the eclectic or combined system, of which the Hartford school is a pre-eminent example."

To this I may reply that Dr. Williams here leaves the impression that some, at least, of these 1,333 cases are to be found in the Hartford school, which is not the case; and he neglects to state that not one pupil in his school is taught by the oral method. (See the official returns made by Dr. Williams himself to the *American Annals of the Deaf*, January, 1894, p. 54.)

There are some schools in America that pursue an eclectic system in which both the sign and oral methods are taught, but the Hartford school is not one of them, for none of its pupils are taught by the oral method, and all of them employ the De l'Epee sign-language. Eclectic schools, like the Pennsylvania Institution, employ the pure oral method in an oral department, separate and distinct from the manual department carried on under the same general school management, and the pupils of the two departments do not mingle together even after school hours.

Dr. Williams characterizes my reference to his school as a "caricature." I am sorry he thinks so, for what I said was as follows:

"It is a good school, probably the best of its kind, and struggling to educate the deaf in the way it seems best to it. I would not seek to deprive it of one pupil whose parents desire should be taught by the sign-language method, but I do object to pupils being sent to that school whose parents have signified a preference for the oral method by sending them to the Portland school, and if this school should be discontinued the wishes of the parents should be respected and the pupils sent to Northampton or some other oral school."

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

A member of the Portland school committee, who thinks the citizens should be made as familiar as possible with the subject of which Mr. Bell speaks, and also that they should be informed why the board concluded the eclectic system was the only proper one for the Portland school, furnishes us the following facts for publication:

"Among the addresses delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Clarke Institute at Northampton October 12th, 1892, was one by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, portions of which appear in strange contrast to some statements that have recently appeared in Portland papers over his signature. I will quote from the address delivered in the presence of people who had means of knowing whether statements made were facts or otherwise:

"Nowhere in America has there been a more marked change in the attitude towards articulation teaching than in the Hartford school. Even as late as 1884 articulation was taught to only 21 per cent of the pupils in that school. Continuous progress has been manifest since then until last year (1891) 71 per cent received instruction in the use of their vocal organs."

"At the same time," says Mr. Bell in speaking of another institution, "by a wise spirit of conservatism, the sign or manual department is to be retained for any who may fail to make satisfactory progress under oral instruction. This decision will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to all moderate minded men, for sure none would insist that the education of a deaf child should be continued exclusively by oral methods after demonstrated inability to profit by such instruction."

At the conference of principals and superintendents of American institu-

tions for education of the deaf, held at Colorado Springs in August, 1892, President Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C., (an institution supported by the national government) concluded an address on "Values in the education of the deaf," as follows:

To sum up the "values" in the education of the deaf it may be said: (1) that the language of gestures should never be banished from any school; (2) that all who undertake to teach or train the deaf should master this language; (3) that at the same time gesture language should be regarded as a means, not an end; (4) that a careful and prolonged effort should be made to teach every child to speak; (5) that the education of every one found capable of acquiring speech should be so conducted as to promote facility in speech to the highest degree possible without sacrificing those other objects of education which are admittedly of more consequence than speech; (6) that every child found incapable of success in speech should be taught by the manual method; (7) that moral training should be carefully attended to and that religious instruction of an undenominational character should be afforded; (8) that industrial and physical training should have prominent places; (9) that artistic ability should be carefully fostered and encouraged; (10) that whenever sufficient hearing remains to distinguish articulate sounds, pains should be taken to train and develop this faculty, so that, if possible, it may become a channel of intelligent communication, and (11) last, but by no means of least importance, that all teachers of the deaf should be highly educated persons, carefully trained for their profession and should possess in no small measure that disposition which is not easily provoked, which seeks not her own, but "endureth all things and is kind." The following statistics, gleaned from a recent census of institutions for instruction of the deaf, also had much weight.

Let me illustrate the difference by a parallel case. Suppose you want your child to learn to speak German. 1. Let him take up German as a subject of study for a short time each day in the public school. (This corresponds to the method of teaching pupils to speak English in sign schools like the Hartford school.)

2. Send him to a German school where German is used all the time as the language of communication and instruction to the exclusion of English. (This corresponds to "teaching by the Oral Method"—where English is used as the language of communication and instruction to the exclusion of the De l'Epee Language of Signs.)

The aim of the first plan is to give the pupil the ability to speak the language desired—the aim of the second is to establish the habit of using the language as his vernacular.

Miss Yale, the principal of the oral school at Northampton says:

"The formation of the speech habit and the reading habit are considered of paramount importance. First let the child come to spontaneously express himself in spoken language and look for that in others, and second let him be shown the delightful things that are to be found on the printed page. The acquisition and use of language come with the effort of the child to put his own thoughts into words and to get the thoughts of others from their spoken or written words."

In the Hartford school the proportion of pupils receiving instruction in the use of the vocal organs was 71 per cent in 1891; 67 per cent in 1892; and 65 per cent in 1893. None at all were taught by the oral method, while all employed the De l'Epee Language of Signs. Eclectic schools, like the Pennsylvania Institution, employ both methods in separate and distinct departments of the school. So distinct in fact as to constitute two separate schools (oral and manual) carried on under one general school management; the pupils of the two departments not even mingling together after school hours. The new pupils are placed in the oral department to begin with; where they are given a fair chance of acquiring speech and speech reading by the oral method if they can. They are only transferred to the sign or manual department after demonstrated inability to profit satisfactorily by oral instruction.

At the present time, Maine pupils whose parents prefer the sign language method are sent to Hartford; and when a preference is expressed for the oral method they are sent to Portland. I see no reason why this plan should be discontinued. If any pupils fail to make satisfactory progress by the oral method in Portland the Hartford school is always open to them. If it is deemed desirable to introduce other methods into Maine, why not establish a separate manual department in the Portland school—upon the manual alphabet (or finger spelling) plan pursued in the Rochester school.

The method has not yet been introduced into the New England States, whereas there are already two sign schools open to the deaf children of Maine. If this were done Maine pupils would then have the choice of the principal methods of instruction employed in American schools, and not be limited, as now, to two alone. These methods are as follows, No. 1 and No. 2 being manual methods: 1. The sign language method, which employs the De l'Epee sign language and other means; of communication. (Introduced Hartford school 1817.)

2. The manual alphabet method, which employs a manual alphabet and other means; but not the De l'Epee sign language. (Originated Rochester school 1876.)

3. The oral method, which employs speech and other means; but not the De l'Epee sign language. (Introduced Northampton 1867.)

Still another method known as "The Auricular Method" (a variety of oral method) originated within recent years in the Nebraska school; and has already spread into six other schools in the United States. It employs the hearing power of partially deaf pupil as a means of communication through the instrumentality of hearing tubes, etc. Auricular training is given to semi-deaf pupils in the Portland school.

The advocates of the manual alphabet method, as well as those of the oral method, are opposed to the use of the De l'Epee language of signs, and believe that it is not advisable for American children to acquire and use as their ordinary and habitual means of communication—their vernacular in fact—a language that is not understood by the people among whom they live.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

BALTIMORE.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Deaf Mission connected with Grace P. E. Church, this city, was celebrated on Sunday, February 25th. The whole day was given up to the exercises. In the morning, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who founded the mission on that day in 1859, made an address, at the same time, Rev. H. C. Powell, rector of the church, preached to the hearing portion of the congregation. Rev. Job Turner also made a few remarks. In the afternoon, the two children of Mr. D. E. Moylan and George W. Boss were christened by Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. Powell and Rev. Turner. After this five mutes were confirmed by Bishop Paret, Dr. Gallaudet interpreting for the deaf. In the evening, addresses were delivered by Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Moylan, lay-reader. Dr. Gallaudet interpreted their addresses to the hearing congregation. At all these meetings, the church was well attended and much appreciated by the deaf. On the following Monday night, a very grand reception was tendered to the reverend gentleman, which they greatly enjoyed. Ice-cream, cakes, fruits, etc., were served. Those in charge of the reception were G. W. Boss, chairman, assisted by Misses Schuman, Luthicum and Mrs. Smithson, and Messrs. P. C. Boss, J. E. Fowble and James Briscoe.

Friday evening, February 23d, Prof. W. G. Jones, of New York, gave a very brilliant and dramatic addition from Shakespeare, "Cymbeline." The hall was comfortably filled, and he entertained the audience fully two hours and kept every body closely watching him. The next day he went to Washington to lecture at the college.

On Wednesday evening, March 14th, the society will give an entertainment for the benefit of the poor of this city. Mr. Brandlich will give a reading on "Othello," and is to be followed by Mr. P. C. Boss, who will give an exhibition in magic.

Messrs. Moylan, P. Boss, Underwood, McElroy and Photographer Unsworth, went to Philadelphia on Sunday, to be present at the celebration in honor of Dr. Gallaudet. Hope they will enjoy themselves. Unsworth will photograph the crowd on Monday night, by flash-light. The writer could not go, on account of business pressure.

Mr. Joe Linton wishes his friends to know through the *JOURNAL* that his present address is Chestertown, Md.

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Miss Annie Griffin, of Talbot County, has been in the city for the past four weeks, the guest of Miss Emma Hare.

H. P. Arms, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., was one of those present at the reception last Monday night. He speaks of going to the City of Brotherly Love pretty soon. He rarely mingles with the deaf of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 25th inst., the Rev. Job Turner, the well-known missionary to deaf-mutes in the Southern States, assisted Dr. Thomas Gallaudet in administering communion to about twenty five silent

people in the chapel of Grace Church during a snow storm. The chapel is the same place where the deaf-mutes meet for worship every Sunday afternoon. In the forenoon, Dr. Gallaudet interpreted the morning service and made a long address about the deaf-mute mission. Dr. Gallaudet conducted a short service at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, half an hour, after which we went to church and saw five mutes confirmed. Mr. Kampe, one of the deaf-mute worshippers took Mr. Turner with him to his house about two miles from town, where the latter administered the elements or communion to Mr. and Mrs. Kampe in private. After the service, Messrs. Turner and Kampe waded through the snow, about six inches deep, not minding the raging snow storm.

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Verily, verily, marvelous are the changes wrought in one short year!

From the head of the greatest school in the world where the Combined Method had held full and intelligent sway for some thirty odd years, to the alleged leader of an association which would, apparently, trample the system in the dust and destroy his life work; can any contrast be greater in the life of any man now living, engaged in the work of instructing the deaf?

Yet eight short months have placed Dr. Gillett in this position, and from the beloved Superintendent of his school to the dreaded herald of an association, whose aim is repugnant to the deaf as a class has he descended an object against which the pens and tongues of hundreds are aimed. Let us hope he is an innocent object; one worthy of commiseration rather than blame.

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Alas, for the extreme advocates of the pure oral method, that the Combined Method should have turned loose upon the world so many intelligent men and women who have very decided views of their own and the ability to express them, and the determination to fight for their rights and those of their fellows. No longer are we "but dumb driven cattle," thanks to the Combined Method, but our fellows will be, if this pure oral system gains much more headway.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1894.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 16th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man;

Wherever wrong is done

To the humblest and the weakest

'Neath the all-beholding sun,

That wrong is also done to us,

And they are slaves most base

Whose love of right is for themselves,

And not for all the race."

The brilliant pen of Mr. Douglas Tilden has been of late quiet, but the photographs of his latest salon work which came this week to the editorial sanctuary fully explain it. We never claimed, and we do not intend to claim now, that we know much about fine arts, but as we looked at the picture of the heroic-sized group in wet clay, we were struck by the gracefulness of its lines, by the excellence of its composition, and above all, by its originality. The subject is "Football Players." To an ordinary mind the word football would convey the idea of frenzied struggle, of flying legs, of broken noses and of college yells, but here the artist has portrayed a much more quiet, and perhaps more noble, phase of the game. A youth stands and leans slightly backward, with his brawny right arm resting on the stooping back of a companion who is kneeling and wrapping a bandage around a wounded knee. The young man on the ground looks anxious and careful, but it is not so with the athlete above him; his broad chest is fully blown out and his manly face seems to have a contemptuous expression. The tangled hair, the heaving bosom, the swelling veins, the wound, the football that is held in one arm and appears not to be a lump of clay but an airy thing, all clearly show the violence of the game that took place but a moment before; indeed, the sculptor has successfully introduced into his work the several characteristics inseparable from football playing—its dangers and at the same time its manliness; its demands for a severe training, and at the same its healthiness; and as we looked at the image of repose and reserved strength, we became sensible of a certain charm which might not have come to us in any other way. *Nos compliments à Monsieur le sculpteur Tilden.* However, if we may be permitted to criticize, we would say that we think the costume is something we have never seen on our arena; the arms and knees are bare;—perhaps football players are dressed that way at Paris.

Though we suspect a want of patriotism in him as to clothes, we are glad to see Mr. Tilden do once more what is eminently an American subject. In this connection we remember a certain paragraph in the famous critic, Edmund Clarence Steadman's, essay on "Truth" in the Century, which we reproduce here:

"With respect to another art, I wonder that the American sculptor does not still more frequently make a diversion from his imitations of the medieval and antique. What subjects he has close at hand, such as a Greek, if he now could chance upon them, would handle with eagerness and truth! Surely our American workman at labor and repose, our young athletes, our beasts of the forest and of the field, are available models; and Ward's 'Indian Hunter,' Donoghue's 'Boxer,' and Tilden's 'Ball Thrower,' at least convey their suggestion of what could and should be done. There is a certain lack of sincerity, despite their artistic beauty, in the foreign and antique exploits of many poets and artists; and lack of sincerity is always lack of truth. But, while they should favor their own times, they must avoid expression of its transient passions and characteristics. Seize upon the essential, lasting traits, and let the others be accessory. If the general spirit of

the time be not embodied, a work is soon out of date."

In another photograph, Mr. Tilden himself is seen at work on the statuette. He stands erect like his old self, but looks thin, as if he is consuming his strength on the altar of fame. He writes that he hopes to be in New York "by the time the trees blossom in the Central Park." If he is coming, let us receive him like American deaf-mutes who are proud of their illustrious brother.

The Michigan Institution has been battling with an epidemic of Scarlet Fever since the middle of December. Every precaution was taken to prevent its spread, and pupils who went home to spend the Christmas holidays were cautioned to remain with their folks until all danger was passed. The State Board of Health has investigated in order to locate the cause of the outbreak, and the conclusion arrived at is that the disease has been introduced from without the institution. The cases have all been light, and no fatal issue has been recorded. Under the vigorous policy pursued from the outset, the danger of infection has been minimized, and it is hoped and believed that a clean bill of health will soon be given to the institution, the authorities of which have our sympathy in the worry and trouble which this unfortunate epidemic has caused them.

The report of the ceremonies attending upon the observance of the 35th anniversary of the Philadelphia mission to deaf-mutes is quite a lengthy and interesting article, and rather than cut it down, we have decided to postpone it until next week. At that time will also be given a history of the Baltimore mission.

A Deaf-Mute in Zululand.

From the British Deaf-Mute.

Turning over the pages of a recent number of *Pearson's Weekly*, I came across the following interesting paragraph. Many readers have also sent me the same article which they have clipped from the paper named:—

A unique feat has recently been accomplished by Mr. E. Ruff, a gentleman who is almost dumb as well as stone deaf. Some years ago he went out unaccompanied and knowing nothing of the language of the country, to try and do business as an English trader in Zululand; his efforts succeeded so well, that for five years, he, a man unable to hear or speak has been travelling up and down Africa selling his goods to the savages on his own account. A P.W. representative had an interview the other day with this gentleman, who was kind enough to give the following information:—

"During the whole time I was amongst the Zulus, the fact of my being unable to hear so completely mystified the natives, that they believed I was under the influence of witchcraft. Indeed, in some parts I was regarded as a sort of God, which may partly account for my success as a trader in Zululand. I dealt chiefly in animals and blankets, carrying on communication by means of signs, at which the Zulus are extremely clever.

If I wanted a cow, I just put up my hands in the shape of horns, and my servant would at once fetch me one; if I wanted milk, I put my hands together and made a sign for milking a cow. I employed a dozen Zulus, each of whom carried from forty to eighty pounds of blankets on his head from place to place. These men are willing to work for several months in return for a cow. Seventy-five pounds worth of blankets usually brought me in from £500 to £600 worth of cattle.

An amusing difficulty I had to contend against was the enormous appetites of men, whose stomachs would swell visibly after a meal. I remember six of them once got hold of an ox, and they absolutely declined to leave it until they had eaten it, taking snatches of sleep whenever they felt uncomfortably full. The Zulus prefer rotten to fresh meat. By the way, the price of a Zulu's wife just now is ten cows.

The Zulus are not nearly as cruel as many other African tribes, though I have once seen a chief order a living woman to be cut open in order to gratify his curiosity as to what was inside her. It is a regular practice to apply hot stones to the flesh of a man who has incurred the anger of a chief, while another form of punishment is to throw a man over a cliff.

It is not generally known that the Zulus are under the impression that by eating portions of the white man's flesh they are rendered bullet-proof, or that girls are buried alive in order that a dead man may be attended on his way to the spiritual world.

Do what I would, none of my servants would go out alone at night. In Zululand, a superstition is rife that a ghost stalks abroad after dark, demanding a pinch of snuff from whomsoever he meets. In the act of receiving the snuff, this personage is said to cleave the giver almost in two.

Taking him altogether, the average Zulu is a very intelligent fellow, much more so than King Lobengula's subjects, a branch of the Zulus, who are so proud that whenever a stranger takes in the district they leave off work for fear they should be observed."

THE PROPER USE OF THE SIGN-LANGUAGE IN THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE FELLOWS OF THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE, BY ROBERT P. GREGOR, M.A.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having been invited by our President—I say our, for I still consider him my President as well as yours—to address you upon

THE PROPER USE OF THE SIGN LANGUAGE IN THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

I, as an obedient son, ever ready to respond to the call of my *Alma Mater*, present myself before you.

But the "Sign Language"! Ah! I fear my good President owes me a grudge, and has inveigled me into a trap! Does he not know that that is a tabooed subject in these latter days? Does he not know that he who stands up, nowadays, for the "Sign Language," is liable to be indicted for libel, or to be subjected to all sorts of outrage? Had we better not select a more secluded spot than this wherein to discuss it? Are you sure there are no crank-ultra-oralists present who will jump upon me and send me limb from limb, or who will forthwith report me to the world as a back number, as a man behind the times—their times—far in the rear, straggling at the tail end of procession that is pushing the deaf onward and upward to the highest pinnacle of success? (sic.)

But never mind, I forgive my honored President; let the oralists remain. I think I see here quite enough friends of the despised "Sign Language" to guarantee me protection. If not, I will beard the lion in his den, secure in the rectitude of my position.

As one of our French brethren says, "The time is not yet come to sing the requiem over the Sign Language," and, according to present indications that time is a great way off. True, it is surrounded by enemies. They press it on every side; they denounce it as the author of all the woes of the deaf, as an "evil thing," as the curse that blasts the life of the deaf, etc., etc.

But the deaf themselves, where are they?

The Oralists mournfully say: "We have piped into you the tune of 'Speech to the Deaf,' and ye have not danced; we have mourned to you the withering curse of the Sign Language by which ye are blasted, and ye have not wept!"

But has it never occurred to them that there must be some reason for this singular perversity? Men do not hug curses to their breasts, nor if they know it, neither do they spurn blessings when they see them. Therefore it must be clear that there is a mistake somewhere. But where?

Are the enemies of the Sign Language right and the Deaf wrong? or are the deaf right and its enemies wrong? Which? The question is not difficult to answer. Those who denounce and condemn the Sign Language, denounce that of which they know nothing, or of which they know but little, which is worse, for you know "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The deaf understand the sign-language thoroughly, they know its value, and they are not ready yet to kick away the ladder by which they have, in this country, climbed to the proud position that they now occupy, and our brethren in other lands, having long been deprived of that ladder, are eager to place it in position that they, too, may ascend and look us in the face without blushing.

If, as these perverse theorists argue, the sign-language is an evil *per se*, it follows that the more one gets of it, the worse he is off, does it not?

Well, I have a very dear friend (with whom I have never shaken hands, but whom I occasionally see, when I look in the glass) who has two daughters. The elder is deaf, has been so almost from birth. The other has all her faculties intact. Both can claim the sign-language as their "mother tongue," their mother being unable to articulate a word. Both, before they were of school age, learned at their mother's knee the story of the Bible, as told by Foster, from Genesis to Revelation; and, long before they could use English, they were familiar with the trials and tribulations of beautiful Cinderella; had admired, in open-mouthed wonder, the prowess of Jack the Giant Killer; wept over the Babes in the Wood; rejoiced in the downfall of Blue Beard; marvelled at the agility of the cow that jumped over the moon; dreamed of Fairies,—in short had traversed all the fields of childish lore, including the recently invented Brownies, whose adventures they are still following.

Remember, all this they had absorbed through the medium of signs. Remember, again, these children are neither very stupid nor exceptionally bright. They are just common, everyday children, such as you will see any day by the score in any school, deaf or hearing.

Well, what is the result?

To carry out to a logical conclusion the arguments of these persistent, all-wise, all-knowing enemies of the sign-language, these children, the one deaf and the other hearing, saturated with signs from infancy, to such an extent that they might be called walking signs, should be sadly handicapped in the race for an education, the one in a school for the deaf, and the other in a hearing school. Their English should be "pigeon English,"

they should lay behind, bring up the rear of their respective classes.

But what do we find? Both of these children to-day stand, and have always stood, without much effort, at the head of their respective classes in their respective schools.

But, most wonderful of all, they actually read Fairy tales!

You know it is a common complaint among teachers of the deaf (I saw such complaint in an oral paper, lately) that their pupils can not be induced to read. Yet this deaf girl reads! She who has been under "the hateful influence of signs" from infancy, and she needs no urging, no coaxing, no compulsion. On the contrary the trouble is to control her reading. If not watched closely she will sit up till twelve o'clock o' nights, pouring over a book, will even forget to play, if she gets hold of an absorbing Fairy tale, just like her hearing sister!

Fellows, "An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory." I leave you to make your own application of what I have just told you.

But with such facts as these, and they are not isolated ones, daily before me, coupled with my own experience, nothing on earth can make me believe that signs are *per se* "an evil thing," to be tabooed, abhorred, shunned or rigorously forbidden the deaf.

On the contrary, I believe that to forbid them betrays either a stoniness of heart or a perversity of judgment that is inexplicable.

Once conceived of, the value of signs, both in school and out, it is easy enough to apply them to their proper use in the education of the deaf, and that is anywhere and everywhere that they can be made use of for explanation, elucidation, imparting information, or for the saving of time.

Every conscientious teacher feels every day as Edison did when he said: "I have got so much to do and life is so short, that I have got to hustle."

Well, you have got to "hustle" and make your pupils "hustle," too, if they are going to get an education in the limited time allotted to their school life. If a pupil comes to you for the definition of a word, the explanation of a sentence or a paragraph, and you can give it more clearly, forcibly and fully, by signs in one minute than you could in three, five, or ten minutes of finger spelling or writing, why not in the name of common sense do so and save so much time for practice in English, Arithmetic and History, or something that they can understand? No amount of groping around in the dark with the fingers or pencil will give them a mastery of the English language or anything else. Signs must be used as the torch to help them over the dark places. As soon as they come into the light, extinguish it till needed again. You have the torch at your command, why not use it? O! You are afraid your pupils will seize it and go dancing around in the broad light of the day with it. Nonsense, they will do no such thing. Deprive them of it, and they may eventually "get there," if they have all the time necessary—say 15 or 20 years—at their command, just as you may, alone and unaided, find among the Alps that very rare flower, the Edelweiss Leontopodium Alperium, if you have plenty of time on your hands and can stand the expense and fatigue. But the ordinary tourist has very little time at his command, and he is not so foolish as to waste it in that way when he can get a guide to point out the exact location of the plant he is after, and a good stout Alpenstock to help him along. He will have to climb himself, all the same, but he will attain his object sooner, at much less waste of physical exertion, and have more time on his hands to take in the beauties of the surrounding scenery and can cover more ground.

Well, your pupils are simply tourists. Their time is limited. They can not spend it all in searching for the plant they are after, the English Language. You are to be their guides. Will you throw away the Alpenstock—the Sign Language—which, in their and your hands, will help them over the hard places, and, having found the object of their search, leave them plenty of time to climb the peaks of History, to get a view of the world at large; ascend the heights of Astronomy, to admire the handiwork of their Creator; delve into the dark abysses of Mathematics, to fathom the mysteries of figures and intricacies of business.

Throw away your Alpenstock! You may eventually get there, but at what a wicked waste of time, leaving none for anything else, and useless wear and tear.

You may subject yourselves to any inconvenience or hardship you please, but you have no right to subject those placed in your care to unnecessary hardships or to waste their precious time.

They may not at the time realize, what you are doing, but, as sure as there is a living God above you, there will come a time, when they will realize most thoroughly, and then they will call you to account.

Memorizing is a good thing in its way, and oftentimes absolutely necessary, unless what is memorized is thoroughly understood and assimilated. The best way possible to discover, as you go along, whether your pupils understand what they are memorizing or not, is to require them to repeat it in signs. It is an every-day occurrence with me to find pupils repeating either in writing or spelling absolutely correct English, but when the sign test is applied, they stumble around woefully, showing that what they have

acquired is a mere act of memory, and that they have no clear, accurate or correct idea of what they are repeating. Very often you will come across sentences written by them that are grammatically correct to a dot, but which you know by intuition, born of your personal knowledge of the pupil, his circumstances or trend of thought, express exactly the opposite from what he intends. Call him up. Show him the sentence or paragraph, and get him to tell you in signs what he really means and point out the mistake to him. In no other way can you be absolutely sure of getting at his *real* sentiments or intentions.

The Sign Language is a language of ideas, not of words, use it to convey ideas to your pupils and require them to express those ideas in English. A person without any ideas in his head cannot express himself in any language, because he has nothing to express, you cannot get any thing out of an empty bag. But if he has an idea knocking around in his cranium, he will express it in some form in any language you please, if given the opportunity or the incentive. The sole aim of our elaborate system of education is not alone to give our pupils a command of a great number of set phrases or words, but, also, to fill them up with ideas that will be useful to them in after life, even if they cannot express them at once in exact English. If you are going to wait until they can express in English each idea before you give them another you will "graduate" very poor specimens of the *genus homo* indeed. The element of time is against any such attempt to make intelligent, reasoning, men and women of them. Their power to acquire ideas far outstrips their power to absorb language wherein to express their ideas, and it is a sin to starve them in that direction. Therefore, I would use signs freely in explaining *abstract* questions, or long lessons.

I can give my pupils a better idea of a question in Physiology or History in fifteen minutes by means of signs, than I could hope to in two hours of elaborate writing or finger-spelling. Give them all the ideas you can in their short school life. In after years, when they have left school, their language will catch up with their ideas. You have no time to waste during their school life. I have often been astonished, on meeting my former pupils, five or ten years after their leaving school, to note the great strides they had taken toward a command of English, and how many of ideas that I had put into their heads by means of signs had stuck there and brought forth fruit. Had I used spelling or writing alone, the ideas that I would have conveyed to them would have been few and far between, and half of them would have shrivelled up, withered and died in the process of transition from my mind to theirs.

You must not, however, infer from what I have said that I advocate an exclusive diet of signs any more than I would an exclusive diet of bread, for, although I believe that bread is essential to our bodily health, and that we may live on it to the exclusion of every thing else, I also know that it is written: "Ye shall not live by bread alone;" neither should the education of the deaf, though it is possible to do so, and has been done, be carried on by the aid of signs alone, when writing, finger-spelling, speech, or even auricularism are available. I do not wish to unduly magnify the importance of signs, but I insist that they can not be consistently ignored, even in cases of semi-mute, semi-deaf or orally taught, without doing injustice or injury and defrauding them of their rights or what is justly due them. Especially is this the case when you find it necessary to instruct or address them collectively, or in miscellaneous masses.

You should use English as far as it can be comprehended by your pupils, but to insist upon spelling, writing or speaking to them language that is totally unfamiliar to them, and to which they have no clew, is simply folly and a wicked waste of time and physical energy that might be put to better uses. You cannot hope to familiarize your pupils with English by simply spelling, writing or speaking to them, because these processes are too slow, and they do not come to you already prepared to receive such instruction, as do hearing pupils. You have to begin too far back, and to hope to catch up by such slow processes without the aid of their own language of signs is pursuing a chimera that you had better abandon before you enter upon your life work.

Above all things, never be guilty of that travesty upon common sense the spelling of long sermons, lectures or explanations to a miscellaneous congregation of children of all ages and stages of mental development.

Take my advice. Take the Sign Language as you find it. Do not undertake to reform it. If you do, as most young teachers do, you will certainly fail. Above all, do not try to make it conform to the English order. To do that is but to emasculate it—such a proceeding is enough to paralyze any language. Just imagine how intelligible German or French would be to a German or a Frenchman, if spoken to them in the order of English language!

Fellows, you are budding teachers, embryo principals and superintendents. You can aspire to the highest pinnacles of the profession. In your hands may be placed the future destinies of hundreds, nay, thousands of the deaf. With you may rest the irrevocable decision, whether these helpless children entrusted to your care, shall be trained up as mere par-

rots, capable only of repeating a great many set phrases, falsely labelled "speech," or sent forth as *men and women* capable of thinking and acting for themselves. Whether they shall require guardians all their lives, or be independent, useful, self-supporting citizens. Only the broad-gauge road of the Combined Method will carry them on to the latter condition. The narrow-gauge roads of Oralism or Finger-spelling will only dump them at the end of the route into helpless obscurity.

See to it that you choose rightly.

But you can not choose rightly unless you grasp firmly by the hand of Mr. Sign Language. He will lead you aright. He is the patriarch of his family. He should be hoary with age, but he still retains all the habits of youth. He has seen scores of his relatives perish under the trampling feet of armed hosts, or crushed in the heyday of manhood by the iron heel of despotism, leaving no trace behind them. He has watched by the bedside of others and seen them slowly die from senility or old age, leaving naught behind them but glistening skeletons as objects of curiosity or study, but he is still with us in all his vigor and grace. He is destined to see relatives, now in the plenitude of their power and greatness, perish from the face of the earth, and their places filled by others still who, too, shall use up, fulfill their mission and depart, leaving him behind; for while each of his relatives serves a particular people and perishes when they perish, he alone of them all serves *all* peoples, the world over, and in *all* times, and his mission will not have been fulfilled, nor will he be ready to depart until the last man on earth has vanished therefrom. He has seen many vicissitudes of fortune in his long life, but it has remained for this generation to cast contempt upon him, to revile him, to spit in his face and deny that he is or has been of any use to the world. He has time and again been knocked down and jumped upon, but as soon as his enemy's back was turned, he has calmly risen up, as strong, vigorous and persistent as ever. He has been torn limb from limb and left for dead, but his members, drawn together by an irresistible attraction, have come together again, and, after shaking himself, to see if each fitted in its proper place, he has gone forth smiling as if nothing had happened to disturb the even tenor of his way. He has been buried in the pit of oblivion forty feet deep, and all the oralists in the world have sat on his grave, to keep him down, but he has wormed his way out to comfort them with a sardonic grin and has gone on his way conquering and to conquer. He possesses a charmed life, he is elastic, he accommodates himself to circumstances and bides his time. In short, he is indestructible, he is immortal. Thus he will always be. You cannot outdo him; therefore, Fellows, you might as well make friends with him. He is a pretty vigorous fellow himself, and it would be well for you to secure his aid and co-operation in the profession that you are preparing yourselves to enter. Secure his enmity and you will, indeed, have a hard row to hoe. As a friend, you will find him a valuable ally. As a friend, he will cheerfully take off his coat and help you over the hard places. As an enemy, he will as cheerfully place obstacles in your path that you will find well nigh insurmountable. True, you may surmount them, but at what a useless expenditure of time and energy! It will take you twice, thrice as long to accomplish your object—which is to give your pupils an education in the fullest sense of the word—without him as with him. Meanwhile, who suffers? Certainly not yourselves, who will be honored among men and enjoying life's choicest blessings, but your little deaf charges. They must halt in their onward march while you settle scores with this fellow, whom they love passionately and look upon as their staunchest friend. If he is temporarily defeated, they must sadly take the back trade. If he is successful, as he is sure to be in the end, and you sign a treaty of peace with him, he will gladly become your ally.

With him occupying the post of honor, and danger in the centre, finger spelling on the right flank, speech on the left and oralism held in reserve in the rear, you can go marching on from victory to victory, overcoming all obstacles in your path. You can triumphantly scale the heights, attain the Plains of Abraham, and then in one grand final assault, capture Quebec, the last citadel of Ignorance. Then you can depart this life, secure in the assurance that you have well completed your task, having won for your charges happiness both here and hereafter.

Mr. John B. Herman, of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the best chess-players among the silent of that city. He recently played with a hearing person, and after one hour's struggle; won by strategy, with only one bishop and a castle.

There will be a fancy dress party at the Deaf-Mutes' Society, No. 223 Essex Street, Salem, Mass., March 15th, (Thursday) evening from 7 to 11 o'clock. Ice cream and cakes will be served. Admission, 15 cents, including supper.

To Teach the Deaf at Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 26.—The school board this afternoon elected Miss Elizabeth R. Taylor, principal of the Portland school for the deaf. She is now assistant teacher at the institution for the deaf, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

Rev. Mr. Mann lectures at the Schuyler Memorial House, on Saturday evening, March 17: All are welcome.

Miss Annie Alcorn is now residing with Mrs. Berry. She is taking lessons in the use of the air-brush under the skillful tuition of Mrs. Udell and is now filling orders for portraits.

Miss Mamie Dillon would like to hear from Miss Minnie Huddleton, of San Francisco, California.

Mrs. Herdman, of Taylerville, Ill., returned home on the 28th, after a visit of several days with her daughter Mrs. Cloud.

Rev. Mr. Cloud lectured at the Jacksonville Institution, on the 24th, George W. Childs as "An Ideal American," was his subject.

Mr. John Hustel, Jr., a graduate of the Illinois School, a resident of Oklahoma, near Guthrie, is visiting friends in the city for a few days. He came by the way of Kansas City, where he enjoyed a pleasant visit with his friends and classmate, Mr. Frank Patterson. Mr. Hustel is a rising young man in his territory. He owns a claim and is doing some successful farming. He is a good example of what good steady habits and hard work will do. He has found it rather lonesome out there, doing all the housework himself. Perhaps he will not return home alone.

P. P. St. Louis, Mo., March 2, '94.

SPECIAL NOTICE

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth Street, West of Fifth Avenue, services for deaf-mutes, every Sunday at 2.30 o'clock. Rev. Joseph M. Stadelman, S. J., director—Oral and sign interpretation.

DEAF, DUMB AND TIPSY.

TOM SMITH CAME FROM ALBANY AND GOT LOADED.

A deaf-mute on a drunk.

It is not often that such a character appears at a police court bar on such a charge, but yesterday morning one was arraigned before Justice Feitner, in the Morrisania Court. Policeman O'Connell, of the Morrisania station, found his prisoner in One hundred and sixty-third street, late on Thursday night.

The man's peculiar actions at first caused the policeman to watch him closely. He noticed that the man wandered up and down the street in an aimless way, and finally sat down on the sidewalk and rolled over as if about to go to sleep.

Policeman O'Connell thereupon made him a prisoner, and upon asking him what he was doing, discovered that he would not answer. Then he took him to the station-house and locked him up in a cell.

When arraigned yesterday morning it was discovered that he could not use his right hand. As he could not talk, Justice Feitner at first tried to get a deaf-mute interpreter, but a ten-minute search failed to find one.

Suddenly the prisoner solved the difficulty. He reached over the railing, and, taking a pencil and a pad of paper from the Judge's desk, he rested it on the bar and wrote with his left hand: "My name is Thomas H. Smith, and I come from Albany, N. Y."

The clerk read this and wrote beneath it: "What is your age?"

"I am forty-three years old," Smith replied. Then Justice Feitner took a hand in the written conversation.

"What have you got to say for yourself?" he wrote.

Smith began writing here at a great rate. He said that he came down to New York just before Christmas, and has been staying at the house of his sister. She lives somewhere in One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, but what the number of the house is he could not recall.

He wrote that he could tell the house if he saw it. It was because he was going back to Albany that he got into all his trouble.

The time came for his visit to close and he got all ready to go home yesterday. He could not contemplate going back to the quiet of the capital without one farewell good-bye, so he set out to him by calling on all his friends s to bin them good-bye.

Each one, it seems, insisted upon his taking a drink with him, and as his circle of acquaintances was a large one, he did not finish until late in the evening. By that time his numerous potatoes had taken effect.

As soon as he got on the sidewalk he found that his affliction had been increased. His lower limbs were in such a state of paralysis that he could barely walk. He had lost all control of his legs, and all he could do was to go along with them wherever they saw fit to wander.

But this was not all. His eyes, which, up to that night, had always been remarkably clear, went back on him entirely. Not only did he fail to see the things he wanted to, but he saw a number that he had no use for. Taking it altogether, he was in a sad state when the policeman came to his rescue.

"I was just going into a vacant building," he concluded, "so as I could go to sleep when this gentleman found me. If Your Honor will only let me go back to my sister's, I'll go right on to Albany and will never trouble you again."

Justice Feitner took up the pad and wrote on it "Discharged." Smith was delighted, and after giving His Honor a grateful bow, went out of the court room and disappeared.—N. Y. Journal.

WHISPERINGS UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 5 Waverly Street, Brighton, Mass.

From private information by an influential member of the Committee on Education at the Legislature, we learned that the need of retrenchment in these times was the reason why the committee could do nothing for their own bill. Three new normal schools (a fact just now) requiring a considerable outlay of money had been previously reported upon, and this stood in the way of our State Institution Bill. A debate on the committee's report has been promised by our friends in the House, but unless something new turns up we will have to wait another year. There is a good chance of presenting our bill to the Legislature in such a way that the members can not very well refuse during the present session, and we are now working to that end.

The question of methods was not even discussed in the committee, as the need of a school under the Combined System was a foregone conclusion. The first hearing was useful to us in giving us pointers as to our future methods of argument. Next time, the oral graduates will be present in great force, and their real or fancied education will be shown to the satisfaction of the committee, and the statement that they failed because they were not apt pupils will be shown to be fallacious. At the Washington's Birthday Party the oral graduates expressed their approval of the effort to establish a school under the Combined System in Massachusetts, and they bitterly denounced the Oral System as a failure on their part. They gave plenty of instances and arguments to show it, too, but I have not space enough to quote them here.

When Mr. Marden asked Miss Fuller why fifty per cent. of those who signed the petition were graduates of her own school, she said after a few moments' deliberation, "From a morbid condition of the mind and clanishness." Oh, dear! could not Miss Fuller have found a better excuse than that? It is not very complimentary to her pupils and her system. The sign teachers have no such contempt for their pupils, and they do not quarrel with their bread and butter as the proud, scornful oralists are constantly called upon to do. It is a pity they can not put themselves in touch with the deaf for whose interests they are professedly working. There must be something wrong in the system.

It is easy to understand why there should be so much opposition to the State Institution from all quarters. The Hartford Institution would lose a considerable part of its revenue, for Massachusetts furnishes the largest number of pupils to that old school, not even excepting Connecticut. As Prof. Williams pathetically stated at the hearing, the old building is roomy and capacious, especially roomy with plenty of room to spare. That, however, can not be helped in the present crisis, and Old Hartford is now confronted with an unpleasant but generous and liberal policy in other respects. The condition that confronts her is briefly this: she must either give up her hold on Massachusetts or consent to see Oralism triumphant in the State. In my time there were 150 pupils from Massachusetts, but now there is hardly that number. Year by year, the number is dwindling, and the oral schools gobble up the rest. The distance from home to another State is a serious consideration in the minds of many parents, though the Hartford authorities may not think so. As matters now are, Old Hartford will lose her Massachusetts pupils, and in standing in the way of our State Institution under the Combined System, Old Hartford is directly playing into the hands of her bitterest foes. Better be generous and make a virtue of necessity.

As for the Horace Mann School, it would lose half its attendance, and its system would be shown up as a costly folly on the part of the city. The Northampton School had no representative at the hearing, unless Mr. Gardner Greene Hubbard could be said to have represented her, but that pure-oral institution would not lose much, if at all, and we believe in allowing the parents of deaf-mutes the liberty of choice between the Combined and Pure-Oral Methods. We would rather see the Clarke Institution go on than otherwise. It has a field peculiar to itself for a certain percentage of our class, though not for all, and it ought to keep on. As for the Beverly School, it would be wiped out of existence, but the officers of the school would not regret it, for they have had a hard but brave struggle for fourteen years to keep it up without State aid, and would be glad to have a change. The new State Institution would have an enrollment of over 100 pupils at the start.

Mr. Marden made Miss McKay's (Little Rhody) acquaintance at the levee on February 21st, and expressed great regret that she was not present at the State House hearing to prove in her own person the falsity of the statement that the use of signs is an obstacle to speech, for, in his opinion, there is not one oral graduate who could speak as well and distinctly in easy colloquial language as she does. Miss McKay was educated wholly by signs at Old Hartford.

The appointment of Miss Taylor of Mt. Airy as Principal of the Portland, Me., School, came upon us as a surprise. Of all the somersaults in our profession, this is the greatest.

The salary was no doubt an inducement, and if Miss Taylor accepted the position as our own Dr. Gillett did, with the honest intention of working out the will of those who appointed her, we will wish her success in her new venture. She was appointed to a school under the combined system and she was fully aware of it. If she intends to carry out the new policy of the school, until the State Institution is fully established, her training both as a teacher and an editor will be of much value to her. To suggest that she came under false pretenses with the ulterior design of defeating the aims of the school, and to call her a wolf in sheep's clothing, as there is a disposition to do so in some quarters, is hardly fair to a woman, as such an act would be doing violence to Miss Taylor's character as an honorable, fair-minded woman, and I, for one, am not willing to accept such a theory of the case. The salary was more than an object with her than anything else, and she can hardly be blamed for that. The situation is enough to make me laugh. The effect upon the teachers of both systems must be seen bewildering in the extreme. The deaf-mutes of Maine have it in their power by petition or writing to the Portland dailies to regulate the affairs of the school, and they will not want for assistance from the true friends of the school. Welcome, Miss Taylor, and here is hoping you will use your talents for the good of all the class in Maine.

There is also a disposition in some minds to blame the Hartford authorities for not encouraging Miss Sweet to accept the offer of the school, as the way was left open for an apparent ultra oralist.

For the information of the Columbus, Ohio, correspondent, Mr. Geo. C. Sawyer's application for a life insurance policy has been refused, not on account of his lack of hearing, but by reason of an irregularity in the beating of his heart. The medical examiner, however, holds out to him the hope that after careful training, his heart might be restored to its normal condition, and he would then be allowed a second examination. If I understand aright, Supt. Rider, of Malone, started a life insurance society for deaf-mutes many years ago, because of the discrimination exercised against them by the old line companies. Times may have changed since then.

The Charitable Relief Society advertises a big Busy Bee Party at St. Andrew's Hall, on the evening of April 2d, with a theatrical entertainment and a lunch on the programme. Admission, 35 cents.

"Free Lance's" seven year-old girl is iconoclastic and defies old proverbs with impunity. Mrs. "Free Lance" says "Truth is found at the bottom of a well." Mrs. Free Lance's little girl says: "No, mama, truth is found in the mouth."

There is an aged gentleman now working in a real estate office here, who once was connected with the education of deaf-mutes. He is familiar with signs and finger alphabet. His name is Mr. Tyler, and he is said to have been at one time superintendent of the Ohio Institution. Can "A. B. G." tell us anything about him? It was reported that he was dismissed for cause, but I do not know how much truth there is in the statement. He is an affable gentleman, but rarely mingles with the deaf, though he is a regular attendant at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and has preached to the deaf-mute society several times.

The Lynn boys are contemplating the purchase of a good-sized yacht now lying off City Point, South Boston. It is capable of seating twenty-five persons and is fitted out with every nautical convenience. Its motive power is said to be something cheaper than steam. The boys intend making summer excursions in the yacht. The Lynn boys are nothing if not enterprising.

The National Exponent is to be congratulated on having the redoubtable Mac at its head. Veditz is a good one, too. The rest are men of brains and may be counted on to do good work. The new paper is strong in its editorial staff but weak in its force of correspondents, who are necessarily the bone and sinew of a paper, without. The paper is in danger of being top-heavy. All brains and very little legs. No paper for the deaf can be made to pay unless it furnishes all the news, personal gossip, et cetera. This defect is due no doubt to the timidity in a business way on the part of the promoters of the paper, and may be remedied as times goes on. The South is left unrepresented, which is something to be regretted. Mr. Carraway, of Mississippi or "Ritter" from the South would be an important acquisition to the newspaper.

Mrs. Bowden, the fair widow of Beverly, lectured in Boston on Friday evening to a good-sized and interested audience, on "Aulay Towers." Her manner of delivery was pretty and graceful. Even to a few who had read the novel, the story of medieval life glowing with the romance of other days, bringing vividly to view bannered castles, gallant knights and fair dames, for listen to Mrs. Bowden and she will have a fearful battle or love's wooings rendered to you in music, the twice-told tale acquired an added charm in her hands. Mr. Small spoke for the rest when he said that Mrs. Bowden's lectures always gave him pleasure.

The Boston Herald and other papers announced that Prof. A. Graham Bell had been invited to lecture to deaf-mutes of Boston. As

yet no word had been received from him here, but it is to be hoped that he will be able to set a date as soon as possible. There is a general desire to hear him in Boston.

If "Hypatia," of the Register, would tell us something more about endowment policies in particular, he would do most of us a favor. Of all classes of people, I believe the deaf-mutes are the most careless and indifferent about insuring their lives for the benefit of themselves or their families. Mr. F. C. Davis allowed his policy to lapse, and his estimable widow could not collect on it.

FREE LANGE.

The Old Evangeline.

In a recent number of the JOURNAL was printed a record of the old High Class boat "Evangeline," and also a list of those in command of her from the year 1883 up to the time of the purchase of the "Ariel."

This was about the year (1883) that I became a member of the High Class and at the time I left school was treasurer of the new boat "Ariel," which was then under construction. During the short time that I had been a member of the High Class, I had enjoyed many a pleasant excursion in this noble old boat "Evangeline," and had seen nearly all the misadventures that befell her during that period of time. I was also one of the party under command of Captain Rose that made the second attempt around Manhattan Island.

To describe in detail all the good times we had with this faithful "Evangeline," would necessitate more than double the whole space of the JOURNAL, and which, of course, would be impossible. However, I will tell you of a funny as well as amusing incident that happened during the time in which Captain Capelli had command, and which brought the laugh on us at our own expense.

If I remember rightly, the incident which I am about to relate happened on a Saturday afternoon in the fall of 1883. It was after tea that I, in company with Captain Capelli, was sauntering along the Ridge road for a short stroll. We were walking along leisurely talking about everyday happenings until we came to the house of Mr. Whelp, which is situated on the left side of the road about 500 yards from the institution. There we met the lady of the house and her husband, who were standing on the veranda of their house gazing intently at something white floating in the middle of the river yonder. As soon as they saw us they beckoned to us to come up, which we did. Then directing our attention to the object floating in the river, suggested that it might be the body of some drowned person, and at the same time handed Mr. Capelli a pair of opera-glasses, with which they had been watching the object in question. He looked long and earnestly, and then declared that it was a human body. After handing the glass back to the lady, and without waiting to argue any further on the subject, we hurried back to the school, and summoned four strong boys and two assistants, besides myself, and started at once for the old boat "Evangeline." Everything was quickly got in readiness, and at his word we were soon off.

The water was pretty rough and the tide was at half-water mark, running in a southerly direction. The boys worked with will at the oars, and were full of expectancy on what the morning papers would have to say about us on the morrow. I was told to take my place at the bow with instructions to catch hold of the body as soon as we got near it, and then fasten a rope around it so we could tow it back. By hard work and a steady stroke, we soon reached the spot in a very short space of time. But, oh my! what a small greeted us! But (forgive me, Anthony, that thus make the joke public) instead of coming out to rescue a human body from a watery grave, we had exercised our utmost strength to save a dead calf, which was floating its way out to the mighty depths of the ocean.

We quickly turned the boat around and headed for the dock, where we found Dr. Carson waiting for us. After we explained to him "how it all happened," he shrugged his shoulders, and then wended his way back up the hill, presumably wondering what a pack of fools we were, but otherwise was glad to escape the trouble of a coroner's inquest.

S. A. B.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

MARCH.
9-7:30 P.M. Canton, O. Evening Service.
10-7:30 " Pittsburgh. Lecture on Confirmation.
11-10:30 A.M. Pittsburgh. Holy Communion.
11-3 P.M. Pittsburgh. Confirmation by Bishop Whitehead.
17-7:30 P.M. St. Louis. Confirmation by Bishop Tuttle.
18-11:00 A.M. St. Louis. Holy Communion.
18-3 P.M. St. Louis. Confirmation by Bishop Tuttle.
19-9:30 P.M. East St. Louis. Probable.
19-7:30 P.M. Jacksonville. Evening Service.
25-10:45 A.M. Cleveland. Easter Celebration.
25-4 P.M. Cleveland. Evening Service.
26-3:00 P.M. Fort Wayne.
26-7:30 P.M. Fort Wayne. Special Service.
29-7:30 P.M. Cleveland. Good Friday.
29-10:45 A.M. Cleveland. Easter Celebration.
30-4:00 P.M. Cleveland.
30-7:30 P.M. Dayton.
APRIL.
1-9:00 A.M. Dayton. Holy Communion.
1-10:30 A.M. Dayton. Confirmation.
1-3:00 P.M. Dayton.
1-7:30 P.M. Springfield.
2-3:00 P.M. Findlay, O.
2-7:30 P.M. Findlay, O. Special Service.
7-7:30 P.M. Columbus. Lecture or Confirmation.
8-9:45 A.M. Columbus.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

The Senior Debate.

MR. MCGREGOR'S ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE LECTURE.

Camping Out—K. A. A.—O. W. L. S.

—O. J. Whildin—Notes, Comments and Personals.

From our College Correspondent.

The last meeting of the "Lit." for the present term was held Friday evening in the Lyceum, the occasion being, as has been the custom for years, under the auspices of the Senior Class. There being only four active members of the society in that class, the usual carrying out of an elaborate programme had to be done away with. But an interesting debate was on the programme, the question being, "Should the freedom of the Press be restricted?" The advocates of unrestricted freedom were Messrs. L. A. Divine and J. M. Kershner, who maintained that the advancement of civilization and the enlightenment of the age owe more to the freedom of the press than to any other agent; the past and present conditions prove this. The present censor of the press is the public sentiment, and the Nature's God; the freedom is essential to a free government, the birth-right of every man, the immutable nature, whose interposition bids none, and also essential to free religion. The press and daily papers are the people's university; the press is the best weapon with which to fight ends; it exists because the world has need of it, and its development is its own justification. They did not deny that there are bad effects attributed to the freedom of the press, but claimed that good and evil are inseparable, and more good has come out than bad in nearly every instance. But the opposite side, Messrs. T. Sheridan and D. Ryan, showed the mistake in supposing that the freedom of the press is essential to a free government. An argument in favor of unrestricted freedom of the press is an argument that man is perfect. As he is not, he needs restraints, and so does the press. Criminals saying this a free country lose their liberty or life upon the commission of crimes; Chicago anarchists suffered at the expense of their tongue and pen; "to favor unrestricted freedom of the press is to favor the printing and circulating of obscene literature," thereby injuriously exciting the passions of a novel reader; "the fate of the nation depends on the character of the men who will fill the columns of the daily press. O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name." The ideal thing would be to give absolute freedom to the press, but as well as to be desired to have no establishment of jails, penitentiaries or police forces, and why so desired, the one more than the other? The judges were Prof. A. G. Draper, Miss Bickler, '94, and Williams, '95, and all favored the latter—restricted freedom. The winners were presented a box of delicacies from the lady seniors.

The next pleasant affair that came in the order of the week was the presence on the Green of one of the "Patriarchs of the Alumni," Mr. Robert P. McGregor, '72. As has been said, he was extended an invitation by the president to deliver a lecture to the Normal students, but the invitation was doubly good from the fact that the students were treated to quite a treat in the lecture. The subject of his lecture was "The Proper Use of the Sign Language in the Education of the Deaf," which appears elsewhere in the paper. At the close of the lecture Prof. Draper said that Mr. McGregor was one of the founders of the "Lit." the other being Mr. W. L. Hill. Three cheers were given, with Dr. Galludet at the head.

With the advent of spring comes the annual question of camping out during the Easter vacation. The length of the vacation is one week at least, but this year the Easter Sunday comes very early, and the week following it, our examination week. Our little chummy friend, Mr. Oliver John Whildin, '92, is heard from at last. Not through any private information, but in the form of the *Marion Times*, of Anthony, Fla., of which he is the city editor and financial agent. On the margin of the paper sent to one of the professors he wrote: "The first round of the ladder." The inquiring friends may now acquiesce in the success he has achieved, and may be assured that he will go along the path he is made for in the same spirit as Oliver of Charles Dickens is in asking for "more."

Through Mr. Howard, '95, as manager, the Kendall Athletic Association has accumulated something like \$100 as a fund for the coming fall season, and with the guarantees from other teams, the association will be enabled to show up in a creditable manner. While it seems that our prospects have met with favor to some extent, the atmospheric effect about the thing is that no contribution from the alumni outside the Green has been made so far. But we may say that

there have been some who would respond from time to time, but we would expect from those others who haven't done so, and have yet a warm interest in the association. However, what we have got, we have been assured that the success of the arrangement has been crowned in our efforts to bring here the representatives of some colleges. In this way our college will be brought into notice among the other colleges, and in a conspicuous light.

The coldest part of the season within the "memory of the oldest inhabitants" of the District manifested itself in a cold snap, followed by snow of some depth last week, and by the rare opportunity, enjoyed in Washington, our young college ladies betrayed no emotion of delight in the rapid transit down the bosom of Patterson Hill. The next day was splashy and muddy, the sun peeped up high, and thus the winter and spring changed hands in the weather lore.

Reminding of the spring festivity, the ladies on the other side of this building have formed a dancing club, and are taking lessons in the quick movements of the toes down in the city.

Rev. Thomas Galludet was at the Green last week, and lectured from the Bible, Friday morning, touching on the importance of following and holding fast in God.

The O. W. L. S. meets this week. The latest addition to their rapidly increasing library is a new book, "How to sew," from Mr. Fowler, who certainly understands its essential importance.

We are waiting with interest the appearance of the first number of *The National Exponent*.

Rev. Thomas Galludet preached at the Ascension Church to a number of mutes in the city, Friday morning.

The March issue of *The Buff and Blue* has come out. The contents are: A poem, "Strength," by Miss A. M. Tiegell, '93; "Confessions of a Graduate," by "The Penitent," '91; "The Libby Prison War Museum," by Miss Kruse, ex-'95; "Lord Byron," by Mr. I. L. Sansom, '80; "The Progress of Education," by Mr. A. Eickhoff, '93; Editorials, Alumni Corner, Local, Athletic and Exchange news in plenitude.

Mrs. Whitlocke, the mother of George B., '97, was a visitor Monday. Howard University has lately secured two games from us, to be played some time in the spring.

McDowell and Jump of the Kendall School left their respective homes last week.

Mr. McGregor, '72, held the Sunday afternoon service.

March 5, 1894. Max M.

Results of Deafness.

From the Silent Hooster.

In your issue of January 25th, I read a short notice that Mr. J. L. Smith, a teacher in a Minnesota school, was conducting in investigation for the purpose of finding the cause for the unbalanced gait of many deaf persons. Having been totally deaf for the past eleven years, I have experienced this unbalanced gait, and feel greatly interested in the investigation, and shall look for his report to appear in your valuable paper.

My unbalanced gait troubles me only in the dark, after night, when it is an utter impossibility for me to walk a three-foot walk without stepping off. In stooping over, it is with great difficulty that I am able to keep from falling forward, and to carry a medium heavy load makes me stagger like a drunken man, when I could carry the load with ease in daylight. Another phenomenon in my deafness inspires me to ask the question, if others who are totally deaf experience the same phenomenon, and I would very much appreciate an answer from Messrs. Vail, Morrow, Jutt, Bierhaus, and other teachers of the Institution; also from the older pupils who have experienced the same trouble.

I am fifty-six years of age, consequently became totally deaf at the age of forty-five, from exposure and disease contracted in the Union Army. Since I became totally deaf, in my dreams I never appear to be deaf, but imagine I can hear all voices and noises as well as I used to eleven years ago. The most striking reality of my dreams is the natural sounds, as I used to hear them, and especially those of my own family and friends; their voices seem as natural as they did when I was able to hear. In my dreams I imagine I am conversing with my little daughter, who has been dead nearly thirteen years, and her voice seems very natural. In the entire eleven years of my deafness I have never dreamed I was deaf.

I have often wondered if the deaf-mutes in the Indiana Institution were subject to the same aural phenomena as the deaf veterans, as described in the following part of this article. Having experienced many of them myself, I know the suffering and distress they cause. I find that noises in the ears and head are nearly always present in some degree in both acute and chronic aural diseases, and a knowledge of their significance is necessary in arriving at a correct diagnosis.

The most common description of noises, imaginary sounds and sounds of a soldier's life, and in the ear, is that of tinkling or tingling, "a tremulous jarring in the ears like ringing metal when struck," as the continuous vibration of a bell. They frequently remind the patient, however, of some familiar sound; thus the domestic fancies that they resemble the sound of frying food, boiling water, and the

like; the rustic compares them to the agitation of leaves in the forest by the wind, or the singing of insects, etc.

The list of noises and other distressing anomalies are taken from deaf soldiers' letters, and may be described as follows:

"Snapping noises," "sounds like thunder," "booming of artillery," "blowing or escaping of steam from an engine or locomotive," "blowing on mouth of bottle," "blowing or scream of steam whistle," "clattering and buzzing to be heard in a planing-mill," "a keen cracking sound like the report of a rifle, but much louder," "catching a severe cold causes a conglomeration of sounds that would defy competition combined with a dozen other disagreeable noises thrown in," "sounds like some one striking an immense bell one stroke, the vibration distinctly heard until it dies away," "sounds like the falling of water from an elevation or cataract," "sounds like the old-fashioned spinning-wheel," "noises like millions of grasshoppers," "singing of crickets," "roaring sound like wild beasts," "cracking noises," "ringing of bells," "rumbling," "hissing of steam," "thunder," "dogs howling," "children crying," "men quarrelling," "cannon booming," "humming or buzzing of saws," "music of organ," "sounds like thousands of imps talking and quarrelling," "sounds like a train of cars running over a bridge," "ringing of steel plate striking an anvil," "sounds like some one singing old army songs," etc.

Some of the relations of certain aural phenomena are many and severe: memory impaired, nervous prostrations, great difficulty experienced after night in getting around, causing dizziness, with a staggering, stumbling, unsteady step, especially in stooping over, causes blindness, with an inclination to pitch forward, paralysis or numbness of feeling in the head, vertigo, loss of the senses of taste and smell, severe and acute pains in the head and ears, restlessness in sleep, depression of mind and body, susceptibility to colds on the least change in the weather, which increase the disability, nervousness, nervous debility, stinging sensations in the ears, rushing of blood to the head, imperfect sight, loss of voice, headache, neuralgia, choking sensations while asleep, loss of memory, insomnia, distressing dreams, with many other irregularities that would sound unreasonable and impossible to those who have perfect hearing.

WALLACE FOSTER.

Secretary and Treasurer Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. Late Captain Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, Indianapolis Ind.

Subscriptions to the Proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf.

BULLETIN NO. 6.

Previously reported 257 copies

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THOMAS F. FOX,
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Com. on Publication.

March 6, '94.

SUNDRY NOTES.

The Death and Crucifixion of Christ, was produced in St. Mary Hall, Winfield, I. I., in pantomime last Sunday evening.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bixler, February 30th, at the home of Abner Heeter, on West Main Street, North Manchester, Ind.

Mrs. R. Douglas has had the pleasure of the company of her classmate, Miss Julia B. Bond, of Hawaii, now visiting in the States, for the past three weeks.

Miss Sidie Collins, of Chelsea, a cousin of Mrs. John E. Crane, of Hartford, has been visiting Mrs. R. Douglas for one week.

Mrs. E. I. Welch is now staying with her mother-in-law at Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa. She will take her three children to make her sister-in-law and her husband a visit next April. They live on a large and fine farm at Marketville, Perry Co., Pa.

COLUMBUS.

Wedding Bells in Cleveland.

OUR ART TEACHER RESIGNS.

A Club of Fishermen.

(From our Columbus correspondent.)

Owing to the State of her health, Miss Julia E. King, the art teacher resigned her position, much to the regret of her associates here. She commenced her duties here in October last, and during the short time she has been connected with the Institution won the esteem of all. Her place is already supplied, a Miss Alice Schille, of this city, being appointed. She is a good finger speller, having learned the manual alphabet when a child. Her qualifications as teacher of the art class are such as to warrant success.

About six inches of snow fell Sunday afternoon and night. Probably as a reminder of the event the boys on Monday set to work, and constructed a huge pile in the middle of their base-ball grounds. On top of it, they planted the stars and stripes. Despite the warm weather most of the week, a portion of the monument is still there, and the flag, too.

Mr. R. P. McGregor left last evening for Washington city. His mission is in response to a request from President Galludet of the College to deliver a lecture before the Fellows. His topic is "The Proper Use of the Sign-Language in the Education of the Deaf." We have no doubt of his ability to deliver the lecture in a manner creditable to himself, entertaining and instructive to those for whom it is intended.

Another of the class of '93 has been caught in the matrimony net. This time it is Miss Effie Whitmarsh, of Cleveland. The news that she had been married was a surprise to her friends here, as they had been led to believe no such thing was on the tapis for some time to come.

The Toledo Blade thus speaks of the affair:—

A HAPPY MARRIAGE OF A TOLEDO MAN AT CLEVELAND.

In Cleveland last Wednesday evening was consummated the marriage of a Toledo couple that smacks of the romantic. Some three years ago a deaf-mute printer named Benj. P. Greene was given work in this city, and about the same time a young lady similarly afflicted, named Effie Whitmarsh, was visiting here. The two got acquainted, and after a courtship of two years, all carried on by letter and the mute language, their happiness was completed at the residence of the bride's parents in Cleveland, on the date mentioned. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a congregation composed of mutes by Rev. A. W. Mann, an Episcopal clergyman well known in this city. The happy couple have established a home for themselves in East Toledo. The bride received her education in the State asylum, at Columbus, and the groom at a mute school in Philadelphia.

Their home in Toledo is at 3114 Bridge street.

Clubs upon clubs arise! yea, verily. We have the Crandon Club, the Sarah Perry Club and several other clubs all flourishing, and now comes another which for story-telling will outrival all others especially when of the fishy kind. On Monday evening, the some of the boys who have a strong liking for fish got together, and organized a fishing club. It is to be known as the Flenkenn Fishing Club, named in honor of the Boys' Supervisor. It will meet every Friday evening for business. We suppose until the fishing sets in, the boys will be largely engaged as to which of them can tell the biggest fish story without stretching the truth.

Mr. Wm. Livingston, of Richwood, is in the city in search of employment. Also Mr. Frank Schwartz, on his way to Tiffin, where he hopes to secure a job in a glassworks factory.

Grover City, a small village seven miles southwest of Columbus, has established a canning factory.

Two deaf-mutes, Messrs. Goldsmith and Alonzo Kingry, have taken stock in the enterprise, and hope to be able to make something by it when the season opens.

March 3, '94. A. B. G.

Westfield, Mass.

The many friends of Henry Goodrich, 79, of Chestnut Street were greatly pained and shocked yesterday when informed that he had died in the early hours of the morning after a brief illness. He had been sick only about two weeks, an attack of pneumonia having followed the grip. Mr. Goodrich was deaf and dumb, and during the 50 years that he lived in Westfield he became known to almost every citizen. By trade he was a shoemaker and by strict attention to business he was able to provide a cozy little home in the Highlands, in which he took much pride and comfort. Mr. Goodrich was of an affectionate disposition and he was quick to manifest his sympathy to friends in trouble. He was a native of Hartford and received a good education and learned his trade at an institution in that city. Besides a widow he leaves a son, J. Henry Goodrich of Chicago, a sister, Mrs. Hiram Pomeroy, and three brothers, Charles and Ozias Goodrich of Chelsea, and J. B. Goodrich of Westfield.—*Springfield, Mass., Republican, Feb. 28.*

Prof A C Bell
Volta Bureau
3414 Q St

IOWA.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—DEAF GIRL'S SUICIDE—STATE BOARD OF CONTROL—OTHER INCIDENTS OF INTEREST.

The legislature of the State of Iowa is in session in the three million dollar capitol at Des Moines. Many bills have been introduced for various purposes; among which is one to establish another school for the deaf in the eastern part of the State; one to amend a section in the present law in regard to deaf children; by striking out the words "between the ages of five and twenty-one." If it is passed the deaf children of all ages up to forty years can be admitted into the school. Another bill is for a compulsory educational law; and another one is to abolish all the board of trustees of the State Institutions, and providing for a State Board of Supervision and control of the same, with the Governor as an ex-officio member and chairman. It is to take effect on and after March 1st, 1895, should it become a law. The bill is a comprehensive, sensible reform measure in the interest of economy and better management of all the State Institutions.

It is very doubtful if the legislature will pass the bill to establish another School for the deaf in the State at present. The conditions and circumstances are such as to defer this matter to the next legislature. The State has about five hundred thousand dollars to divide among all the State Institutions for various improvements; but they are asking for a million more than the State can afford. The school for the deaf at Council Bluffs comes in for a share of this booty, and asks for \$48,700; but there are several items in the bill that the committee think are not necessary at present, and so the amount will be cut down.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

For library.....	\$ 400
For iron shutters and doors.....	1,200
For fire hose and pipe.....	300
For cold storage.....	3,000
For reservoir, cistern and pump.....	5,000
For ice pond.....	1,200
For repair fund.....	4,000
For additional land.....	9,000
For dining room furniture.....	600
For domestic dormitory.....	500
For watchman's clock and fire signal.....	500
For electric light.....	200
For bed room furniture and bedding.....	500
For boiler house.....	8,500
For cooking school and gymnasium.....	6,500
For furniture in school house.....	600
For bakery and bake oven.....	3,000
For new roof on school house.....	700

A bill was introduced by one of the members for a compulsory education law. It is pretty stringent, and would probably be severe on the poorer class of people. It was intended for the hearing children, but of course, we guess it would include the deaf children. Well; this pet bill was knocked in the head the other day, and is now slumbering the sleep that knows no awakening, as the committee reported for its indefinite postponement, and so there will be no compulsory law in Iowa for the present. This is the second attempt to have such a law passed and both have failed. Compulsory education is not necessary in the State. It is impracticable. It cannot be done. If a man has no money he cannot be compelled to buy anything. There is a limit to compulsion. If we make a horse overdo his work, it is death to the horse. It is cruelty. So with man. If he is poor, he has a family to support and that is the limit of his ability. Oh! my darling boy, E. I. H. thy fond hopes and cherished desires for such a law as published in the *Critic* are blasted; alas! sadly demolished, at least for the present. You have our condolence.

Another bill was introduced for woman suffrage in the State. It has several champions who have made eloquent speeches in its favor, as shown by bouquet after bouquet of flowers as testimonials from the ladies. But it also had opponents, and so it is in the balance, with indications that it will fall of passage. It will be a severe blow to the suffragists, but they will not be discouraged. They will be up and at it again.

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS.
It is probably not known that a deaf girl has ever committed suicide, but here is one case. Miss Mary Doyle of Lansing, Ia., was living with her married sister. She had no education and was about twenty years old. She was a good housekeeper and could do her work and sewing neatly. She often noticed that others could read, write, talk and enjoy themselves, while she could not. She was not satisfied with life, and somehow she got irritated, and went to the Mississippi River nearby and threw herself in and was drowned. Her body was recovered and buried.

Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, was a visitor to the State Capitol recently. We met him and were surprised to see him talk on his fingers as well as any of us. He said he had a deaf-mute sister, Mrs. Lynde, of Boston, Mass. He was once a member of the legislature, and is generally known as farmer Coffin. He was offered the office of Governor of the State last fall, but declined it. He was also a candidate for United States Senator, but was beaten.

Hon. H. F. Andrews, of Audubon County, a member of the present State senate, is a distant relative of Prof. Melville Ballard, a teacher in the college at Kendall Green. He is also a cousin to a mute lady, a Miss Russell, now Mrs. John Price, of Haverhill, Mass.

Mrs. R. S. Anderson, who sells flowers in the capitol restaurant, can talk well on her fingers. She has a mute friend, whom she used to talk with, by the name of John Thompson, a harness maker at Corning, Ia.

Mr. Fred. Huston, of Commerce, with his wife and daughter, was a caller on friends in this city recently. They are doing well on their farm near that place. He told us about signing a note as security for a mute by the name of Edwin Page, who has absconded without paying it, or his board bill. He will have to pay the note, unless Page turns up.

The deaf-mutes of the city got up two birthday surprise parties last week. One was for Miss Alma Osterlund, a recent graduate of the School for the Deaf, on February 14th, which was Valentine day. The other was for Mrs. Cox, on February 17th. She has a hearing husband but he enjoyed himself with us. Both ladies received nice presents from their mute friends. All enjoyed themselves on both occasions. They had a sumptuous supper which each lady had prepared at their respective homes.

In the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* of November 20th, 1893, appeared an article in regard to the deaf and dumb with some interesting facts about the State institutions. One item says Prof. French disputes the statement recently published by John Barrett, a teacher in the Council Bluffs institution in regard to the number of deaf children in the school, and in the State facilities for their education, manner to secure attendance, the necessity of another school, with other matters.

Some time ago a mute lady of this city, received a letter with an offer of marriage from a mute of Belleplaine, Ia. The name appeared strange to her, as she had never met or heard of him before. She thought of marriage, a happy, nice home, and all that was lovely. She cherished some hopes and put the letter away in her dress pocket. In a few days, she called on a married mute lady friend and during their jolly talk, she asked her to keep a secret and not tell any body. She spoke of the offer of marriage in a happy mood and in a merry spirit, and spoke about all that was so lovely around a nice home in the country. At last the name was spelled out. Oh! Alas!! Thunder!!! The married lady told her he was an old man, about fifty years old, and the father of three big children. You ought to have seen the young lady fly into a rage, jerk the letter out of her pocket, tear it into pieces and throw it into the fire.

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Wesley Dobson, of Waterloo, Ia., was in the city last week on his way to Chariton, to see his wife and bring her home. He will be back in a week on his way home. He was once boys' supervisor at the School of the Deaf at Council Bluffs.

George Kinney, of DeWitt, Ia., was in the city recently. He weighs about 240 pounds and is a single man. He works on the C & N. W. R. R. in various capacities.

W. L. Pound, foreman of the shoe-shop at the School at Council Bluffs, failed to capture the prize for the best pair of shoes at the World's Fair. A mute shoemaker in Boston, Mass., won it.

Elmer Edgerton, of Goodland, Kansas, was here calling on his friends. He had been to Newton to see his deaf sister, who is married to a mute by the name of Herbold, who has 400 acres of land. Mr. Edgerton has two deaf brothers in Kansas. He left last week for his Kansas home.

Mrs. G. D. Huston, of Waukegan, presented her husband with a bouncing baby boy, on January 18th. All concerned are doing well.

Pat. O'Brien and D. C. French called on Mr. Larson, who has a mute son at school, last week, for a social visit. He is foreman in the State printing office.

A faithful dog saved the life of a deaf-mute farmer, William Rogers, who lives near Newton. In cutting down a tree on a hillside on his land, it rolled over on him, breaking both legs. He tried to crawl home but failed. He had paper and pencil on his person and his dog was near. He wrote on the paper: "Am hurt—come after me." Then he tied the message to the dog's neck and directed him to go to the house. The dog pawed at the window. The inmates of the house read the message and went to his relief. He was found unconscious and badly frozen.

JACKSON.
February 22, 1894.

DURAND IS A GLIB TALKER
NEVERTHELESS HE PLACARDS HIMSELF AS DEAF AND DUMB AND GETS DRUNK.

John Durand, of No. 70 Worth Street, was found Saturday night by Policeman Brown, sitting helplessly drunk, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. He carried a sign which read: "Help me. I am deaf and dumb."

He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. During the night Doorman Meshaun aroused Durand, who was in a heavy sleep.

"What do you want?" suddenly asked Durand, as he rubbed his eyes.

"I thought you were deaf and dumb," thundered Meshaun.

"Oh! I forgot," said the prisoner. He was the most valuable prisoner in line at Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

"You ought to be ashamed to play upon public charity with such a lie," said Justice McMahon.

"It was no lie, your Honor," said Durand.

"When I get paralyzed drunk I'm always deaf and dumb. I carry the sign to avoid mistakes."

He was held in \$500 for good behavior for six months.—N. Y. World.

An Open Letter to the Officers of the N. E. G. A.

The other day a prominent and old member of the New England Gallaudet Association wrote me, saying that as the board of officers would meet next April, he suggested that the members should petition the board to postpone the regular biennial convention of next summer, on account of the hard times, but he did not say to what time it should be adjourned. In reply, there is no reason to omit the convention of this year. The constitution says that fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, and therefore, there would be no danger of lacking such a quorum. No doubt, Boston is the best place for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the board is shrewd enough to decide upon that place in order to replenish the association's treasury, instead of Worcester, Mass., as they generally expect. I was informed that the reason of naming Worcester for the next convention is that the last convention in Boston in 1880 was "a cat-and-dog fight," and the city reporters made fun of it. Well, they forget that the convention at Worcester long ago was called by the reporters a juvenile club. The old members remember it. I am sorry to admit that the last convention at Hartford (business meeting), was not any better—too long discussions; reckless vote for grab salaries; another committee to revise the constitution once in a while, etc. The constitutional committee and the members discussing amendments will have the right of way so as to crowd out the proposed paper-reading, as some suggested. Is the N. E. G. A. a perpetual debating club? Judging from the revised constitution of 1882, it is good enough for a long time to come; so the constitutional committee is unnecessary and expensive, unless they want an incorporation of the association. I have several points on amendments, but am disgusted with the juvenile club. Only I would like to see a prompt abolishment of the grab salaries at the next convention.

Would it not be a good plan to have the next convention held in Boston next December to celebrate Gallaudet's birthday? The association, his namesake, has never celebrated such an occasion. Let the old managers alone, and let the young blood take hold of the matter. The tenth day of December next will fall on Monday, and, therefore, a good date for the coming convention would be Saturday, December 8th, for business; Sunday, for religious services, and Monday, for business or oration, and in the evening, banquet and dancing. Doubtless, there would be a large gathering. Unexpectedly to all, there was a large gathering at the Gallaudet Centennial Celebration in Boston in 1887, and three hundred at the banquet, and a few of the visitors from abroad went to hotels, as the rest stopped with relatives and friends. At Worcester, nearly all would have to stop at hotels, so there would not likely to be a large convention this year, and a poor prospect for the treasury.

W. K. CHASE.

Services for Deaf-Mutes.
FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 11.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y., 2.45 P.M.
Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.
St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 3.00 P.M.
Prof. W. G. Jones.

Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes.
Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. 11.00 A.M., Holy Communion.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y., Wednesday in Lent, 8.00 P.M.

Rev. C. O. Danter's Appointments.

MARCH.
11.—3.00 P.M., Zion Church, Rome.
11.—7.30 P.M., St. John's, Oneida.
12.—7.30 P.M., Trinity, Utica.
14.—7.30 P.M., St. Paul's, Syracuse.
17.—7.30 P.M., St. Paul's, Rochester.
18.—3.00 P.M., St. Luke's, Rochester.
19.—7.30 P.M., St. John's, Auburn.
20.—7.30 P.M., Christ Church, Binghamton.
23.—7.30 P.M., St. James', Buffalo.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASS'N.

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECEPTION.
FULL PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

LECTURE.
For the benefit of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society, of Newark, N. J., at 870 Broad Street. A lecture will be given by Thomas Godfrey, on March 17th, 1894, at 8 P.M. His subject will be "Rose Michael." Admission, fifteen cents.

Those who come from Paterson by the Erie Railroad, take a red car at Belleville Avenue and Fourth Avenue down, as it passes the door.

From New York, take Central Railroad of New Jersey, only stop at Broad Street Station, and walk south only one minute.—Add.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a deaf-mute girl, a place in a family to do general housework. Best references. Address, Lena Geisberger, care of Mme. Lambert, No. 235 East 14th Street, New York City.

DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.

ALL SOULS WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERICAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 23d, 1893, and reorganized November 23d, 1893, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money for the use of its clubhouse. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school, by a course of literary and clerical exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has these objects in view: To give instruction in the English language, to give instruction in the French language, to give instruction in the German language, to give instruction in the Italian language, to give instruction in the Spanish language, to give instruction in the Latin language, to give instruction in the Greek language, to give instruction in the Hebrew language, to give instruction in the Syriac language, to give instruction in the Arabic language, to give instruction in the Persian language, to give instruction in the Hindustani language, to give instruction in the Chinese language, to give instruction in the Japanese language, to give instruction in the Malay language, to give instruction in the Tagalog language, to give instruction in the Filipino language, to give instruction in the Hawaiian language, to give instruction in the Samoan language, to give instruction in the Tongan language, to give instruction in the Fijian language, to give instruction in the Zulu language, to give instruction in the Xhosa language, to give instruction in the Ndebele language, to give instruction in the Sotho language, to give instruction in the Tswana language, to give instruction in the Venda language, to give instruction in the Nguni language, to give instruction in the Xhosa language, to give instruction in the Ndebele language, to give instruction in the Sotho language, to give instruction in the Tswana language, to give instruction in the Venda language, to give instruction in the Nguni language, to give instruction in the Xhosa language, to give instruction in the Ndebele language, to give instruction in the Sotho language, to give instruction in the Tswana language, to give instruction in the Venda language, to give instruction in the Nguni language, to give instruction in the Xhosa language, to give instruction in the Ndebele language, to give instruction in the Sotho language, to give instruction in the Tswana language, to give instruction in the 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